The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

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All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

R. KENNEDY, Business Manager.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The annual election in that state was held on Tuesday last, and was for a Governor, Railroad Commissioner, and a Legislature, a Governor's Council, and minor officers. The latest returns before we go to press are from 185 towns. In these Prescott, Republican, for Governor, has a majority of 2,820 over McKean, Democrat, and the lower House of the Legislature, as far as heard from stands 184 Republicans to 117 Democrats. The Republicans have thus made a clean sweep of the state.

The result of this election is very significant as to the temper of the northern people. So far as New Hampshire is concerned it shows that the people have made up their minds to sustain the principles of the Republican party. It is a notification to the fanatics of these southern states to behave themselves. It is a declaration in favor of the supremacy of the Federal Government as against the miserable heresies of the southern "home rule" doctrines, those ghosts of treason which are now stalking over this part of the country *in the* hypocritical disguise of Democracy. It is the first sharp rifle crack of the great cannonade which will decide the policy of this country in the future to be against that secession and treason, which now is plotting against the life of the nation.

NEWS ITEMS.

The old Charter Oak Insurance Co. is to be re-organized on the mutual plan.

Mr. Merrimon has introduced a bill providing a new mode of electing President.

There has been a very violent wind and snow storm in Wyoming Territory. The snow drifted in immense piles, and many cattle and people were frozen to death.

James H. Harriss, one of the most distinguished as well as eloquent of the colored men of this state, has been speaking in this city on the subject of education.

There seems to be some slowness in arranging the terms of the European Congress and a permanent peace. Russia will have pretty much its own way in the end.

Some of the *ante bellum* mail contractors of the south, having got their pay once from the Confederate government, are now trying to get it again of the United States.

An earthquake lasting only a few seconds shook the town of Columbus, Ga., so that the locomotive bells jingled, and bedsteads danced across the floor, and the people were very badly frightened.

That windy old fellow, Judge John Kerr, is miserable because the five Justices of the Supreme Court don't agree with him. The weeping sage has the condolences of several little country papers.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing consumption, hemorrhages, pneumonia, secvere coughs, croup or any disease of the troal or lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you German Syrup is now is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c.

Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific is sold under a full guarantee. It has never yet failed, and the Dr. Harter Medicine Company therefore runs no risk in this offer, which stands unparalleled in its liberality. 2t

"In the bright lexicon of Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific, there is no such word as FAIL." Those who have suffered for years find immediate relief, and those treat the premonitory symptoms save themselves all. 2t

STATE ITEMS.

Mrs. Judge Buxton, one of the most talented and brilliant ladies of North Carolina is giving readings from Shakspeare in aid of the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

The U. S. Branch Mint is to be re-established in Charlotte and all the people of that city are rejoicing. Caldwell, of the Observer, is to get the first lot of ten cent pieces with holes in them.

By the 9th census the total value of farm products for the county of Bladen was $371,113, and total population was 12,831. This was $28.91 to each person for the year, or 7 7-10 cents per day to each person.

A friend has shown us a goose egg that weighed 9½ ounces, one of a latter of twenty-one eggs from a blind goose, who is now setting on the other twenty eggs—weight of the whole latter 12½ pounds.—*Rocky Mount Mail.*

Prof. J. T. Humphries of this place has doubtless the finest collection of minerals in the state of North Carolina, and they were all gathered from mines in this and adjoining counties, including fifty specimens of liquid-bearing quartz.—*Piedmont Press.*

A correspondent at Dysartsville says: W. M. Blanton had a dog to go mad. It bit all his other dogs and one sheep and snapped at one of his boys. The mad dog put out and the boy on a horse followed but did not overtake him. The dog went to Chas. Lockridge's and bit two of his dogs. Then he came upon Doc. Lockridge where he was cutting wood and attempted to bite him when Doc. cut his head off with his axe.—*Morganton Blade.*

It is published that Col. Winstead, Mr. Lewis Hanes, Judge Cloud and Mr. John T. Cramer, are now in Washington fighting to have Dr. W. H. Wheeler, Collector of Internal Revenue removed. We do not know upon what ground this fight is made. If it is upon the charges preferred when Dr. Wheeler was nominated to the Senate for Collector, we do not hesitate to say that we do not believe one word of said charges. Dr. Wheeler is a gentleman and a good officer. He should not be disturbed.—*Raleigh Register.*

CITY ITEMS.

Our city should have a park.

A railroad should run to the sound.

Who will start a lager beer garden at Hilton.

The weather has been beautiful during the past week.

The Mayor of Baltimore passed throughout city on Friday last.

The Seaside Railroad has a few more tickets for sale at $3 00 per hundred rides.

Our former townsman, Capt. J. W. Hinson, now of New York, is in our city.

The County Commissioners are purchasing county bonds at $70, for the county.

Street cars will be put on the Market and Hilton routes, regular, after the first of April.

Persons who want a day's pleasure should go to the sound. The turnpike is in good order.

Dr. W. W. Davis, we understand, is very low and is not expected to live. He has a cancer on his face.

Gov. Vance has been invited to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Mr. Brad. Jewett, Esq., is erecting a new residence for himself, on Dock between Front and second streets.

The stockholders of the Wilmington Cotton Mills will hold their annual meeting on Tuesday, the 9th of April, 1878.

We understand that Mr. F. A. Schutte has received the insurance on his property which was destroyed by fire some two weeks ago. Quick work.

Hon. S. H. Fishblate, our very excellent Mayor, we are pleased to see, has returned from his trip to New York, looking happy and fat. Our "chief City Father" could not remain away long from his many children.

YELLOW FEVER.—A vessel with yellow fever has come in port at Smithville—two men died at sea. The vessel should not be allowed to come up to the city at all, and we hope our watchful Mayer will not allow her to come within five miles of the place, or allow any of our people to go on board of her and then return to the city.

The case of VonGlahn vs. the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, was argued before Judge Eure, at chambers, on Saturday last, by Judge Daniel L. Russell and Maj. D. J. Devane, for plaintiff, and Messrs. Geo. Davis and Wright & Steadman for defendants. Decision reserved.

The children of Geo. Batson, one of our colored fellow-citizens, came very near being burned to death on Sunday night last. The bed clothing caught fire and made it rather hot for them for a while, but through the efforts of their mother they were saved. She gave them a shower bath to cool them off.

John Morrison *alias* Thomas Morris was arrested a few nights ago by a policeman, charged with stealing a lautern, the proper of the C. C. Railway Company. He was bound over for trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

"The Hibernian Society" will celebrate the 17th inst., St. Patrick's Day, by a parade in the streets, after which Father Moore will deliver a panegyrie on St. Patrick, accompanied by appropriate services, at St. Thomas' Catholic church.

POOR HOUSE COMMITTEE discharged the following persons from the poor House, on the 15th inst: Annie Benton, Rebecca Jones, Rachael Hooper, Lavina Jones, Patience Burnett, Mary Allice Burnett, and Richard Jones.

Lewis Davis and Samuel Robinson got into a difficulty on Saturday night last and Robinson cut Davis very seriously in the breast, near the heart.—Robinson has been bound over to court by Justice Hall to answer for his misconduct.

COTTON MILLS FOR SALE.—We undestand that the stockholders of the Wilmington Cotton Mills will probably be asked to allow the Directors to sell the property for the purpose of satisfying the mortgage and other debts, which are reported to be about $53,000.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flowers. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western continent.

MURDER WILL OUT.—Some four years ago a man by the name of Benjamin Smith, of Abbottsburg, N. C. was murdered at Lumberton while attending a circus, and on Saturday last officer J. N. VanSoelen, Deputy U. S. Marshal, arrested one Ben McAlister charged with the murder of the said Smith. It appears from the evidence of two colored men that Ben confessed to them that he killed Smith. The following is the substance of the statement made to them: "That in November, 1874, while the Great Eastern circus was performing at Lumberton, Robeson county, the defendant, Ben McAlister, was guarding a portion of the tent, when Mr. Benjamin Smith went to the side of the tent and attempted to lift up the canvass, when defendant gave him a severe blow, which it was thought at the time had killed him; that he and two other men connected with the show, one white and the other colored, then wrapped Smith up in a blanket and carried him to a ravine a short distance from the tent and deposited him upon the ground, when the other two men returned to the tent, McAlister remaining with the wounded man with the view, as he expressed it, of satisfying himself as to whether he was really dead or not; that shortly after the two men departed Smith began to show signs of life and returning consciousness, upon which McAlister recalled the two men, informing them of the fact, whereupon they 'made a finish of him.' The three men then wrapped the body up in the blanket and conveyed it to an unoccupied house or barn near by."

He also confessed to having killed a person in Cumberland county some years ago, for which he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years, but succeeded in effecting his escape.

McAlister has been committed to jail and will be sent to Robeson county for trial.

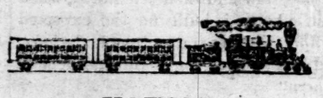
The Boston *Transcript* thus describes Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson:

"The best typical Yankee living, in personal appearance, in character, in sentiments, and in fame, the representative in his own person of the embattled patriots of Concord Bridge who first announced to the startled world the existence of an independent America, the poet who has made New England soil sacred, indeed, together with the streams and skies, pines and bushes, and brown hills about it, the thinker, who with his townsman, Hawthorne, has given the world of art and thought some purely American products and proofs of a new and distinct race upon the planet."

Jeff. Davis, late of the Confederate States of America, declares that he hasn't any political aspirations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OFFICE OF THE CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1, 1878.



NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES TO WHOM THE CAROLINA Central Railway were justly indebted for services rendered or supplies furnished prior to the Road passing into the hands of Receivers on April 5th, 1876, will please present the same at once for examination and payment.

I. B. GRAINGER, Receiver

march—tf.

ZIMMERMAN & WHITE,

General Upholsters & Paper Hangers,

N. W. Cor. Second and Princess Sts.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Picture Frames, Cords, Tassels, Nails, &c., &c. LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, ALL SIZES. Zimmerman's improved Store and Window Awnings, very low for cash.

jan 25-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY GIVEN WILLIAM E. SPRINGER an interest in my HARDWARE BUSINESS. The style of the firm will hereafter be JOHN DAWSON & CO.

JOHN DAWSON.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 21, 1878—feb 1-1m

SPECIAL PROCLAMATION.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF WILMINGTON:

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST BEEF,

PORK,

SAUSAGES,

&c., &c., &c.

CALL AT

KING'S MARKET,

On Second Street, between Market and Princess streets.

jan 4 1y ISAAC W. KING.

D. L. RUSSELL

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets. mar26-tj

CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED

THE BEST QUALITIES OF POCKET Knives, Razors, Table Knives, Scissors, Carvers, Steels, &c., and a general variety of the best HARDWARE. For sale at lowest prices, at N. JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, dec 21 1y No. 10 South Front street.

WM. FUTRELL.

No. 10 MARKET No. 10

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, COUNTRY PRODUCE,

dec 21 1y CHEAP FOR CASH

HOME MADE CANDIES.

WARRANTED PURE AND FLAVORED with the very finest Essential Oils of Nutmeg, Lemon, Cloves, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Sassafras, Wintergreen, Aniseed and Hoarhound Herb. A full supply of Bananas, Oranges and Apples, on hand.

S. G. NORTHROP'S, Fruit and Confectionery Store.

march 1

BLACKSMITH AND HORSE - SHOEING.

I HAVE OPENED A SHOP AT THE corner of Market and Seventeenth streets, where I am prepared to shoe horses and mules, repair carts, wagons, buggies and carriages—both wood and iron work. I hope my old friends will remember me when they have any work in my line. I guarantee satisfaction in price and qualit of work. RICHARD WATERS.

feb 1 tf

GOLD, Great chance to make money If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and Illustrated family publication, in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. aug 17-12m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SOL BEAR & BROS.,

18, 20 MARKET ST.,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, AT the LOWEST NET PRICES,

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps and

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Blankets,

&c., &c.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec 21 tf.

COAL---COAL.

IF YOU WANT TO KEEP WARM AND get the worth of your money, buy your Coal from the undersigned. We have the best

GRATE and STOVE COAL.

in the market. Also that superior ENGLISH COAL.

for quick and hot fires.

Send the cash—and orders will be filled promptly WORTH A WORTH.

jan 11-tf

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand

Bath Tubs,

Water Closets,

Wash Stands,

Pumps of all descriptions,

Drain Pipes,

Gas Pipes,

Gas Fxtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

dccember 21 tf

NOTICE.

A FULL LINE OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Fancy Articles, Toilet Soaps, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

In great variety.

The utmost care and personal attention given to preparing prescriptions, at

BURBANK'S Pharmacy,

dec 21—1y cor. Front and Princess sts

B. D. MORILL,

Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL,

On Third Street,

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Work as low as any in the city.

jan 18-1y

JOHN WERNER,

HAIR DRESSING

SALOON,

No. 11 NORTH FRONT STREET,

(South of Purcell House.)

Particular attention given to Ladies' and Misses' Hair cutting and Shampooing, either at their residences or at the Saloon.

jan 4 1y.

A PAIR OF VERY FINE MULES AND ONE HORSE, for sale. Apply to

June 15 W. P. CANADAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HENNING & TEEL,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. IRON, Steel, Nails, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Ploughs, Castings, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils, &c., Wagon and Cart Wheels, Rims, Spokes, Hubs Axles, Hollow Ware, Rope, Twine, Knives Forks, Spoons, Brushes, Fish Lines, Hooks, Sinkers, Cotton Seine Twine, Flax Gilling Twine, Seine Rope, Scales, Beams, Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Fry Pans, &c.

We invite especial attention to our large and extensive assortment of IRON, selected expressly for Smiths and Farmers' use, all of which, and much more, we offer at lowest prices, at the

New Established Hardware House of

HENNING & TEEL,

No. 9 Market St. Wilmington, N. C.

march 1

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales, PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROSIN STRAINERS.

DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

jan 11 1y WILMINGTON, N. C.

Visit or Communicate With Us.

WE INVITE AN EXAMINATION OF samples, prices, terms and offers.

Have on hand and receiving daily samples of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Candles, Soap, Meats, Lard, &c.

☞ Execute orders for all descriptions of Merchandise. Receive and sell all descriptions of produce.

☞ Want a purchaser for one 160-Horse Power Double Engine, and Tubular Power, suitable to drive a Cotton Factory, Mill or Distillery. Also, three pair 4½ feet Stones, with Gear, Shafting, &c.; will sell low down.

☞ We negotiate for the purchase and sale of Turpentine Distilleries, &c.

☞ Samples of Merchandise sent to any point when requested.

PETTEWAY & SCHULKEN,

mh 8-tf Brokers and Com'n Merchants.

Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles. Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use.

march 1—tf

JOHN DAWSON,

HARDWARE MERCHANT.

HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST ASsorted stock of HARDWARE in this part of the State. If you want GOOD GOODS and LOW PRICES, be sure to call at the old established HARDWARE HOUSE of

JOHN DAWSON, 19 North Market street, dec 21 1y Wilmington, N. C.

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN - KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age!

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affects a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniment is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

jan 18-1y

A GOOD WHARF between Mulberry and Walnut streets, to rent for a term o years, by

june15 W P. CANADAY

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS no two alike with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name 10c., post paid. Agents' outfit, 10c.

GEO. I. REED & CO.

oct 12—52t Hubbard Nassau, N Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAGGING, TIES, &c

150 Rolls and Half Rolls BAGGING,

500 Bundles TIES.

25 Tons HOOP IRON.

250 Kegs NAILS.

25 Bbls KEROSENE OIL.

LIQUORS, TOBACCO, and CIGARS a specialty.

dec 21 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 Bbls FLOUR, of various brands.

250 Bbls SUGAR, of sundry grades,

150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Strips, Bellies,

200 Hhds and Bbls MOLASSES,

Call on or order direct from

dec 21 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

APPLES, RAISINS, ORANGES, CITRON, LEMONS, CANDY, PRUNES, CURRANTS, NUTS, COCOANUTS and FIRE CRACKERS,

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Cor., Dock and Front Streets.

dec 21-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED AN immense stock of LADIES' FOX and MOROCCO SHOES

of all varieties, styles and descriptions; also

GENTS' SHOES

In every imaginable style.

CHILDRENS' SHOES

A specialty.

THOMAS H. HOWEY, JR.,

dec 21 1y No. 49 Market street.

SALOON.

THE OFFICE SALOON.

ON THE STEET WHICH LEADS FROM the Dawson Bank to the Custom House,

IS THE PLACE

To get the very best

NEW RIVER OYSTERS and GAME.

All the delicacies of the season always on hand.

THE THE VERY FINEST LIQUORS

At the BAR, and every attention paid to customers.

CALL CHRISTMAS AND GET YOUR EGG NOG.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL.

dec 21 tf W. M. COLLINS.

Furniture, Carpets.

LARGE STOCK, ALL GRADES.

LATEST DESIGNS,

LOWEST PRICES.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S CHAIRS AND RATTAN ROCKERS.

Just the thing for Christmas Gifts

D. A. SMITH & CO.,

dec 21 tf North Front Street,

FURNITURE.

F. A. SCHUTTE,

SOUTH FRONT STREET,

KEEPS THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CHAMBER AND PARLOR

FURNITURE

In the State, and solicits an examination. For Xmas, Ladies and Misses Rattan Chairs.

NICE LOT OF CARPETS

MATTINGS and everything usually found in a COMPLETE FURNITURE STORE.

dec 21 4t

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

CIGARS AND SNUFFS,

North Carolina and Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl Cigar Store."

NO. 26 MARKET STREET,

dec 21 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Country Merchants

THAT ARE IN WANT OF CASTINGS, Hoes, Trace Chains, Hames, Collars, Back-Bands, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Grub Hoes, Hollow-ware and Hardware generally will find it to their interest to go and examine goods and prices at the Old Established Hardware House of

JOHN DAWSON & CO., feb 1-t, 19, 20 and 21 Market St.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 15, 1878.

The Charleston *News* of the 5th inst. says: "The Walker Light Guard, of Richmond, Va., arrived in Wilmington, N. C., on Monday, on their return from a visit to Charleston, S. C. Upon being drawn up in a line at the Wilmington Depot, Brig. Gen. Taylor, of the North Carolina State troops, read the following telegram, which he had received from Gov. Vance: 'You will arrest Gen. Bradly T Johnson and his command on his attempt to pass through your city, and detain them until the liquor gives out.' The Virginia soldiers were then entertained in a handsome manner, and the liquor which had been provided for them was rapidly consumed."—*N. Y. Times.*

The telegram alluded to was published in our local press at the time, and is now floating quite generally through the press of the country. It seems to have excited some surprise that the Governor of a State should send such a telegram to one of his military officers, and more surprise that it should be made public. That it was quite *infra dig.* is thought by many about here.

"Curses like chickens come home to roost." Virginia passed out of the hands of the "rascally Yankee carpet baggers" and from beneath "Underwood's black-and-tan constitution" into the sublime atmosphere of the "first families" and our own people,' in 1869. That lofty agglomeration of talent and uprightness has controlled that venerable commonwealth ever since—a period of nine years. The present state auditor, the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, now announces that the Old Dominion is bankrupt, and can't run an hour longer without a recuperated exchequer. This inglorious condition of affairs is not due to the "rascally Yankee carpet baggers," but is due to the management of Virginia's "first families" and "those who pay the taxes." During all these nine halcyon years Virginia has been pointed to as the great exemplar of reconstruction, while curses were raining thick and fast upon all the carpet bagger states. How now? These lofty Virginia "tax payers" are in a worse plight than the Kellogg or Chamberlain or Bullock. Even the vicarious Moffett bell punch has not saved them because it has recently come to light that the rum drinkers have been paying in old Virginia coupons which by law were receivable for taxes, and could be bought for ten cents on the dollar.

The Effect Upon the Party.

The effect of the President's course upon his own usefulness and influence, and upon the standing and strength of his administration, is plain enough.—The effect upon the future of the Republican party is not so clear.

The outlook at present does not inspire unbounded confidence. A good deal of demoralization is observable in all directions. A party is entitled to expect substantial benefit from the possession of administrative power. It has affirmed certain principles and purposes which its representatives in the government are relied upon to carry out. It has formulated a policy to which the President it elected will presumably conform. Without being recreant to duty, then, an administration becomes a source of help to the party that gave it existence. What happens when the President fails to live up to his professions, or to sustain the measures of his party in the sense in which it has understood them is not difficult of comprehension. The first feeling is one of doubt and uncertainty; indignation follows; and this again gives room to mingled indifference and disgust.—The party finds an incumbrance where it looked for and auxiliary, and is very likely, in the intensity of its anger, to aggravate the mischief against which it is suddenly required to provide.

The reality as it is to-day does not essentially differ from the situation as usually developed. After the first flush of satisfaction was over, and when Mr. Hayes began the course which led to the existing estrangement, there was an evident disposition not to put an evil construction upon his motives. Despite the surrender of the Republican cause at the south, he still had the respect of his party. On all sides there was a reluctance to assail him. He had it in his power even then to maintain cordial relations with the true leaders of the party and to increase its popular strength. The opportunity which then presented itself he allowed to pass unimproved. Peculiarity of temperament may have helped to bring about this result, which was precipitated by the absence of sympathy between those whom he took into his confidence and the great body of Republicans. The same proneness to reject unpalatable advice and to give heed to counsels that should have been distrusted, has led him, step by step further from the party and its standards. The conflict between practice and theory in the matter of civil service reform repelled and disheartened the better elements, while the professed desire for the overthrow of a great wrong excited the hostility of the "machine" politicians. The party therefore suffered from two opposite influences. It has not been more fortunate on the silver question. Neither side in that controversy is satisfied.—Thus the general result is all but universal disappointment among Republicans, together with unconcealed indifference to the fate of the administration.

To some extent the position is a worse one for the party than that of actual opposition. In the latter case it would be exempt from many responsibilities that now weigh upon it heavily. It has all the burdens incident to power with few of its compensations. It is debited with an administration which has little or no sympathy with its aims, no affiliation with acknowledged exponents of its will, and no visible regard for its interest as an organization. It cannot point to the President of its own making with the trust and pride which inspires enthusiasm, and it no longer turns to him for the assistance he might legitimately render. If the issue to be decided in New Hampshire and in the other state elections which occur later in the year turned upon the policy and position of the administration, the prevailing Republican feeling would reveal itself in an apathy that would render success impossible. Defeat and victory would be so near akin in their bearing upon the party's fortunes that either would probably be regarded as immaterial.

Fortunately, the future of the administration and the future of the party are not thus closely connected. And the administration having made up its mind to follow a path which leads no one knows whither, the party owes to itself and to the country an adaptation of its measures to the existing situation, and their prosecution with a spirit made more determined by the presence of unexpected difficulties. Since the President cannot and will not help, Republicans must care as well as they can for the interests that are at stake. We fear, too, that they must depend more upon local organization, local leadership, and upon the strength derived from direct contact with the people, than on the statesmanship hitherto displayed in Congress. The pent-up feeling against the administration would have burst forth long ago had the narrow Republican majority in the Senate proved itself equal to the occasion.—Between a President wedded to his own ways and with an ear more often open to flatterers than to honest friends, and Senators whose highest conception of dignity and duty relates to the details of patronage, there is not much room for preference. Coldness and obstinacy on one side; arrogance and selfishness on the other. If the quarrel rested here, we might well be content to watch its progress with genuine impartiality.

The party can expect to regain the ground lost by the action, or inaction, of the President and the neglect of a great opportunity by prominent Senators, only by keeping before it objects that are worthy of its principles and history. Not now for the first time are great trusts betrayed, and great wants in high places are left unsupplied. Mortifying as the experience is, it should not lack efficiency with reference either to the plans to be adopted or the choice of men to whom their execution is to be intrusted. A party can manage quite as well without a President as a President can without a party; and it need not necessarily lose heart or hope because leaders whom it has honored with its confidence fail at a critical moment to discriminate between pique and principle as motives to action.—*N. Y. Times.*

"HELL AND PERDITION."

A Rabbi's View of the Future.

SUBSTANCE OF THREE LECTURES DELIVERED BY REV. S. MENDELSOHN.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

An enquiry into the causes of the dread of the ultimate end of our pilgrimage on earth will reveal the fact that it is not actual death which terrifies us—we all know that it takes not much time to prepare an Emperor's head for the contemptible worm's breakfast!—but it is the horror of the unknown "what will be," the supposition that in death we are conscious of all that happens to *the body*, which makes us shun the inevitable moment. The doubtful chances of eternal felicity or damnation, is the one absorbing topic upon which man's mind dwells, and the wild horrors of hell, so often, so persistently pictured from the pulpits and by the press, cast a gloom over many an innocent life, and curtail the scant measure of its earthly happiness. And who may not shrink at the thought of death, if he believes that a veritable "lake of fire and brimstone," wherein he shall eternally dwell, awaits his arrival in the world to come? "Our object, therefore, shall be in this evening's meditation to discuss the *probable, reasonable* retribution which may be in store for the departed."

As he was not like the ex servant of the Inquisition, Count Medrosso, who, when being told by Lord Valiant that he "must have been engaged in a most villainous employment," replied, "Very true, my Lord; but as I had rather be their officer than their victim, I preferred the misfortune of burning my neighbor to that of being roasted myself,"—and would not even imitate the first christian monarch, who told the Bishop of Rome, "Acessius, take a ladder and go up to Heaven by yourself,"—he proposed a general excursion to the infernal regions where all can see and examine for themselves.

The question as to what is the reward of the pious and the punishment of the wicked, has already formed the theme for many a discourse in the pulpit of every denomination. Ministers have meditated, mystics asserted, philosophers speculated, almost every mind possessed of the least impetus for thinking has endeavored to form an opinion on the final result of human actions. And yet, we are to-day as far from a satisfactory solution of this problem as were our progenitors hundreds of years ago. The lecturer gave at this juncture a description of Hell as pictured by the clergy of this day, and in conclusion quoted the idea of Jonathan Edwards, who teaches the belief in "a vast ocean of fire, in which the wicked shall be overwhelmed, which will always be in a tempest, in which they shall be tossed to and fro, having no rest day or night, vast waves or billows of fire constantly rolling over their heads, of which they shall forever be full of a quick sense, within and without; their hands, their eyes, their tongues, their feet, their loins, their vitals, shall forever be full of a glowing, melting fire, fierce enough to melt the very rocks and etements, and also they shall eternally be full of the most quick and lively sense to feel the torments; not for one moment, not for one day, not for one age, not for two ages, not for a hundred ages, nor for ten thousands of millions of ages, one after another, but forever and ever, without any end at all, and never, never be delivered."

And this is not the belief of an individual theologian. The Athanasian creed which, although it is omitted from the 39 Articles of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country, is confessedly of great importance, since it is recited on special occasions in the Roman Catholic Church, and is accepted in the Church of England as of equal authority with the Apostle's and Nicine creeds; this declaration of faith, revered by millions of pious Christians, sets forth that "they who have done good shall go into life everlasting, and they who have done evil into everlasting fire."

Nor is there any religious association, however philosophical or sublime, or however superstitious and degrading its tenets are, that does not promise reward and punishment in the hereafter. Mohammet, who as his history tells us, was extremely libidinous, and who knew that the Arabs to whom he addressed his doctrines were excessively degenerated, and that the strongest means to secure their faith would be to work upon and excite their imagination by the promise that a pious life on earth should be rewarded in heaven with a succession of delights, ever-varying, never ending, and never cloying; but all of them ministering to animal appetites and requiring corporeal organs for their enjoyments—portrayed a paradise gross, sensual and material, while he excluded every idea of spirituality. His hell is, of course, of a similar nature, the exact counterpart of his paradise, and differs from the christian place of punishment only in point of duration. Only the hypocrite, and he who denies the absolute unity of God, will suffer eternally; but they who believe in the unity of Allah and are not hypocrites, however heavily they be laden with sin, will finally be released from hell and enter paradise.

Jewish mystics believe in a hell which does not fall far short in any of its qualities from that taught by the Christians and Mohammedans; while its paradise is, in addition to its being the exact picture of that already mentioned, regaled with the finest and best viands the nether world affords. It is not stated whether one can get there meals at all hours, but we are assured that there are flesh and fish in abundance. R. Moses ben Nachman, commenting on the passages in Genesis (I:21), "And God created the sea monsters," (*taninim*) after describing the immense size of these creatures, remarks, "The *taninim* are Leviathan and his mate, for God created them male and female, but slew the female and pickled her for the righteous for the time to come." Again, the great Biblical commenter, Rashi, commenting on the 10th verse of the 50th Psalm, where the royal poet in the name of God, exclaims, "Mine are all the beasts of the forest, the cattle upon a thousand mountains," says, "This (Behemoth-cattle) is he that is prepared for the banquet of the time to come, for he eats up the produce of a thousand hills in one day, and every day they overgrow again." But such tough meat and salty fish, as old as the dawn of creation itself, may be objected to, especially by those troubled with their teeth; the Rabbins promise us also something with which to whet our appetites—wine which has been prepared and bottled before yet man was upon the face of the earth!

After proving by a long chain of argument that such ideas are not Biblical, the Rabbi raised the question as to the origin of the doctrine, and lead his hearers back to Egypt, where everything subserved a gloomy religion and a powerful priesthood—the bane of even modern civilized society—who held the people in terror and superstition. The doctrine that after the death of man the soul could not enter into her everlasting repose unless the body were preserved, occasioned the singular custom of embalming the corpses of the departed to preserve them from decay, and of treasuring them up in the shape of mummies, in shaft-like passages or mortuary chambers. Through this belief the priests who, as judges of the dead, possessed the power of giving up the bodies of the sinful to corruption, and thereby occasioning the transmigration of the souls into the bodies of animals, obtained immense authority. The souls that could not enter the mansions of the dead were believed to wander in the houses and places which they had frequented during their union with the body. This idea gave rise to certain funeral ceremonies rather irreverent. The corpse was spiked down to hinder its rising; while among a certain tribe of Africans the path from the house to the grave was strewn with thorns, that the ghost might not be able to walk without suffering pain, and therefore desist.

The same belief led to the institution of regular meals for the ghosts. Mr. Taylor (Primitive Culture II p 34) furnishes the following minute description of the manner in which the Chinese entertain their ghostly visitors: "Some victuals are left over for any blind or feeble spirit who may be late, and a pail of gruel is provided for heedless souls, with spoons for them to put it down their throats. Such proceedings culminate in the so-called Universal Rescue, now and then celebrated, when a little house is built for the expected visitors, with separate accommodations, and bath-rooms for male and female ghosts."

Nor do the heathen agree as to the belief in the survival of every soul. In the Tonga Islands only the souls of the well-born are supposed to survive: the common people have no souls worth preservation, and when they die are completely extinguished. The soul's of the Guinea negro is obliged to halt at the river of death, whence some of them are wafted across to lead pleasant lives, while others are drowned in the stream or beaten to atoms with a club. The Greenlanders affirm that after the separation from the body the soul enters upon a long, long journey, over mountains replete with precipitous descents, covered with ice and snow, and every step is fraught with danger and pain. If any evil befalls the wretched wanderer here, then it dies an eternal death, never to re-awaken. The torments inflicted upon the sinful in hell are of a similar character. The daring Tityus, who presumed to make love to Latona, and whom Appollo transfixed with his arrows, is condemned to the horrible tortures of a cruel vulture that continually preys upon his liver, which grows again as fast as it is devoured. The presumptuous Theseus, who attempted to carry off Proserpine, sits perpetually upon a stone from which he is unable to move.—The enjoyments of the blessed in Elysium were held to consist in the same pursuits that were their delights on earth, carried on in a calmer and happier climate, beautifully described by the well-known passage of Homer, thus rendered by A. Moore:

"Thee to the Elysian plains, earth's farthest end,
Where Rhadamanthus dwells, the gods shall send:
There mortals easiest pass the careless hour,
There neither winter comes, nor snow, nor shower;
But ocean ever, to refresh mankind
Breathes the shrill spirit of the western wind."

Mr. Schoolcraft tells us that "the Indian's idea of a paradise is the idea of the orientals. It consists of sensualities, not of spiritualities. He expects the scene to furnish him ease and plenty. Easy and plenty make the Indian's happiness here, and his heaven is but a bright transcript of his earth." Thus we see that all heathen believe in a *material* future.

"To how great an extent," says Dr. Mendelsohn, "these ideas influenced the oriental Jews, and after them the founders of Christianity and Mosleism, I shall not assume the province of determining. The sketches of the Monotheistic 'world to come' are before you, and comparing these with the poetical hell and Elysium of Paganism, I doubt not that you will, as I do, adopt the conclusion that a material hell, 'a lake of fire and brimstone,' is heathenish and not Jewish, Christian or Mohammedan."

Maimonides was the first Jewish philosopher who boldly declared war against this belief. He felt himself called upon to combat and overthrow this error, and to impress upon the minds of his co-religionists that "the world to come" is purely spiritual, that it is *the soul* and *not the body* which is transferred to the unknown regions; while the body moulders in the grave, as the Bible explicitly says (Ecc. xii:7), "The dust shall return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return to the God who gave it." That as we are unacquainted with the nature and faculties of the disembodied soul—except that we believe it to be immortal, exempt from the wants, and not subject to the accidents of the body—we cannot attempt to describe in language that will be understood to the human mind the bliss of the world to come. That, accordingly, David himself can give no better description than the exclamation, "How great is thy goodness which thou hast laid up [Tsaphanta properly means thou hast hid] for those who fear thee!" This opinion was adopted by nearly all his successors, from Albo, the author of "The Book of Principles," to Mendelsohn, the author of "Phœdon;' and we hazard nothing in saying that it is universally admitted by all Jewish and Christian scholars, who dare speak out fully their views, whose tongues are not fettered by prejudice—for after all it seems that people foster the belief in a fiery hell simply because they desire to have a place where to send their neighbors!—that the future is altogether spiritual, that not the body but the soul receives the reward or punishment for actions committed while on earth.

That hell is not intended for the body all rational beings must admit. Even the Pagans, who originated the belief in a material Hades, did not believe that the body was to abide there. The Egyptians, as already stated, embalmed the bodies of the deceased, that the spirit should not be deprived of its rest. Others, as the Romans, burnt them on ehe funeral pile; and again, others buried them. Still they all believed in a material hell, which must consequently have been intended for the soul. But why go so far back, does not our manner of disposing of the dead furnish abundant proof? Does not the grave itself testify that the end of earthly existence is the end of the body? As all matter goes to destruction, so does the earthly cover of the soul; it falls to pieces, the dust commingles with the dust, and nothing remains—nothing, at least, of which we can ever have experience. If, then, this be the true state of the corporeal part of man—and that it is all nature cries aloud—of what utility can a hell of fire be? What can a fiery hell mean for the spirit? Fire and water can certainly not injure the abstract, the etherial Right or wrong, these facts impress the mind of reasoning man, and their leaden weight serves to drag down the belief in the places generally termed Hell or Ge Hinnom, Paradise or Gan Eden.

But here the difficulty arises. If the pet idea of the credulous, this fond hope of the bigot to send his neighbor to a fiery hell, be entirely overthrown, what substitute can be offered? The evident disparity between virtue and happiness, vice and suffering, leads every thinking man to take refuge in the idea of compensation hereafter; and the necessity of a future in which the good shall be rewarded and the wicked punished, according to the verdict of a just judge, is deduced from the appearance of injustice of the present. What then is the future retribution? To preclude all argument in that direction, one could reply to this, "It is not in the power of human minds to form correct opinions of things entirely unknown;" the greatest artist can draw no picture of ought the like of which he has never seen or heard of. But we shall not do this. For the benefit of the inquirer after truth, says the lecturer, I shall translate the opinion of the celebrated commentator in Mendelssohn's translation of the Bible (Numbers xv: 31.)—"He who carefully observes the inclinations and attributes of the soul, must perceive that of all her pleasures none excells love, *i. e.* the craving for friendship, sympathy and association with other souls. All human desires are directed by this love, which is indeed the aim and perfection of them all.—Sometimes this longing creates an attachment for one who is inferior to the person entertaining these feelings, in which case it is Hanina, favor, grace, and Hessed, kindness, beneficence. If we attach ourselves to our equals it is Achwah, brotherly love, or Reuth, friendship. But when, as it often happens, man wants to attach himself to a being far more glorious and exalted than himself, it is designated in scriptural language, Kurvah, a drawing nigh, or approach, in which sense the word is used in Psalms 73: 28, "But it is good for me to draw near to God." This, as far as it is possible for man in a corporeal state to ascertain, is that strong and incomprehensible sympathy which united the world of souls; for soul can not be attached to soul except by the tie of love. The true good, the supreme felicity, than which there is or can be none higher, consists in being united, joined and attached to the fellowship of souls on high, and to enjoy everlasting love. The reverse of this, the lonesomeness of the soul and its being bereaved, destitute and barren of all love, brotherly attachment or friendship, is the extreme of misery, beyond or greater than which there can be no calamity or suffering. This constitutes the punishment called Abdan ha-nephesh, destruction of the soul, as far as we can comprehend the meaning of the word."

"This explanation will enable us to understand the expression, gathered to his fathers, or to his people, which scripture uses at the death of the righteous; and also the cutting off of the soul in the world to come, which is the punishment of him who doeth with a high hand [*i. e.* commits sin presumptuously]; the meaning being he shall be excluded, cut off from the bonds of love and attachment as his rebellious soul cannot harmonize with the world of souls. It cannot associate or unite with their assembly and cannot partake of their spiritual delights, either in grace or brotherhood, or in drawing nigh (to God); but must remain lonesome and desolate. And this punishment is a just retribution. Because this soul disdained to draw nigh unto God, and violated his commandments, all of which are love and harmony; therefore that soul shall be cut off, its sin is in it, *i. e.* it has not been expiated by repentance—submission to God.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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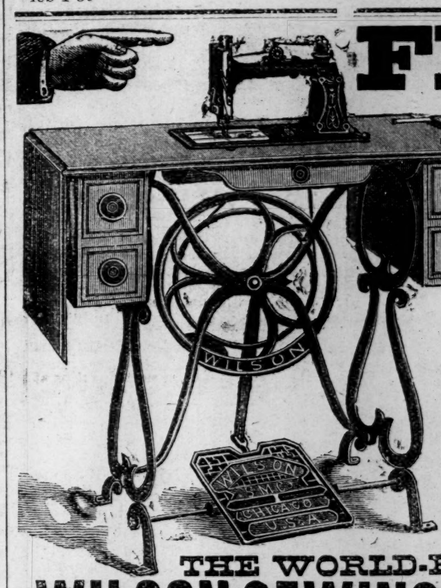

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RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 725,691 32
Real estate		79,288 54
Office furniture and safes		6,354 97
Bonds and stocks		9,308 23
Check Books		513 06
Cash in on other Banks subject to check	113,030 59	
Cash on hand	117,764 97	230,795 47
		$1,052,896 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 300,000 00
Undivided profits	65 929 92
Bills payable	35,000 00
Due depositors	651,975 97
	$1,052,896 59

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF BANK AT WILMINGTON, FEB. 1, 1878.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 581,773 95
Real estate		73,793 48
Office furniture and safes		3518 66
Bonds and stocks		9,308 23
Check Books		425 10
Cash in other Banks subject to check	$ 68,448 83	
Cash on hond	42,601 15	111,047 98
		$809,867 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$225,000 03
Undivided profit	51,863 86
Bills Payable	35,000 00
Due branches	82,202 04
Due depositors	410,801 50
	$809,867 40

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The above property will be sold cheap for cash, or very easy terms. Now is the time to purchase a house for about what the rent would cost. The demand for proserty is on the increase. There has been at least forty sales in the past three weeks. Do not continue to pay high rent and die poor. Buy a residence while you can at a reasonable price and thereby secure a home in your old age. If you should wish to do so, apply to

W. P. CANADAY.
dec 1 On Princess st. bet. Front and 2d

NEW BAKERY.

I HAVE OPENED A FIST CLASS BAKERY, at Thorburn's Old Stand, on Front Street, next to Adrian & Vollers.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, and CONFECTIONERY. Weddings and Parties supplied at short notice.

HOT FRESH BREAD and ROLLS. delivered every morning.

Everything in my line prepared in the BEST STYLE.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

R. KOSTKA,
Front Street,
dec 21 1y Next to Adrian & Vollers.

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, }
Wilmington, N. C., March 7, 1878 }

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday March 7th, 1878, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at	9:05 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3:10 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	12:45 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at	7:05 P. M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily except Sunday

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	7,50 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.10 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at	3:15 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington Front St Depot at	10 10 A M

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily *via* Richmond and all-rail route.

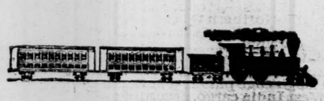
Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

A. POPE, G. P. A.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
march 7—tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11, 1877.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 11th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington	10 44 A M
Arrive at Florence	3.17 P M
Leave Florence	1.20 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.40 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	7.24 P. M
Leave Florence	11.20 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	2 05 A. M
Leave Columbia	12.50 A. M
Leave Florence	4. 18 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	8.45 A. M

This Train will only stop at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Sumter and Eastover, between Wilmington and Columbia.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	11.00 A. M
Leave at Florence	7.00 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	3 10 A. M
Leave Columbia	12.15 A. M
Leave Florence	8.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	4.00 P M

Passengers for Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

A. POPE, G. P. A.
JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.
nov 11—tf.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, }
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 4, 1876. }

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, 4TH inst., 1877, Trains will be run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

Leave Wilmington at	5.56 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte at	8.80 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	7.45 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington at	9 45 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION.

Leave Charlotte	7.30 A. M
Arrive at Shelby at	11.45 A. M
Leave Shelby at	12.45 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte	5 00 P. M

These Trains will leave Wilmington, Charlotte and Shelby, Daily, except Sunday.

Freight train will leave Wilmington and Charlotte on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and leave Laurinburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
oct 4 tf

NEW ADVERTISEENMTS.

CITY GROCERS AND OTHERS

ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE GOODS received by us on consignment:

CHEESE, CRACKERS, FLOUR, CANDLES, SOAPS, FISH, &c.
TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.;
SAUSAGE, EGGS, POULTRY, &c.,
APPLES, FLOUR, &c.

We encourage none but best quality, and sell at the very lowest market prices to close. We are instructed not to hold goods, but sell.

PETTEWAY & SCHULKEN,
Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Next north Princess and Water streets.
jan 18 tf

NOTICE.

HAVING THIS DAY QUALIFIED AS Executrix of the estate of Samuel Nixon, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all parties having claims against the same to present on or before the 8th day of December, A. D. 1878, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MAGGIE NIXON, Executrix.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8, 1877—jan 18-6w

DISTRICT COURT OF UNITED STATES,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
United States
vs
Eleven Barrels Whiskey, said to be the property of Bevis & Fraser;
Libel of information:

To Bevis & Frazer, and to all whom it may concern. Greeting,

Notice is hereby given that the above mentioned property was seized by T. M. Smith, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Wilmington, N. C., as forfeited to the uses of the United States for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the District Court of the United States, for condemnation, for the causes in the said libel of information set forth, and that the said causes will stand for trial at the court room of said Court at Wilmington, on the 29TH DAY of APRIL next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and, if not, at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter; where and when all persons are warned to appear, to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interest.

Given under my hand at office, this the 10th day of January, 1878.

J. B. HILL,
Jan 18—4t United States Marshal.

NOTICE.

SCHEDULE B. TAX.

ALL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERchants are hereby notified that a Privilege Tax was levied by the last Legislature of Five Dollars (the same levied by county), in addition to he Schedule Taxes proper.—Wholesale dealers are also notified that in giving in their purchases the law now compels payment on all purchases made within the state as well as out of the state, (including timber, lumber, turpentine, spirits turpentine, rosin and naval stores of any kind, and cotton; a so wood and coal dealers). All hotels, boarding houses, retaurants and eating houses are required to pay a tax of one-half of one per cent on gross receipts. The Tax will be due January 1st, and payable within the first ten days thereafter, on all purchases since the 1st of July, 1877.

All parties interested in the payment of Schedule B. Taxes will save costs by attending to the same at once, as the law will be strictly enforced.

J. E. SAMPSON,
dec 28 6t Register of Deeds.

Christmas Varieties.

CANDY TOYS, SUGAR FRUIT, Christmas Tree Ornaments, Assorted Toys, Bananas, Oranges, Grapes, Apples! California Pears, Cocoa Nuts, Candies of all grades, at

S. G. NORTHROP'S
dec 21 1y Fruit and Confectionery Store

H. D. GILBERT'S BAKERY,

WHERE YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND good fresh BREAD, CAKES of all kinds, and of best material. Also fresh homemade CANDY.

H. D. GILBERT, Proprietor,
dec 21 1y 23 South Front Street.

JUST IN TIME FOR 1877 XMAS 1877

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS in the city, consisting in part of

Candies, Oranges, Apples, Nuts, Live or Dead Poultry Fresh Eggs, Raisins, Currants Citron.

Best St Louis Flour at $8 50 per bbl. Liquors, Wines, etc.. etc., of the best quality, at

GEO. C. SCHUTTE'S,
Live Flower Store,
N. E. cor Market and Princess
dec 21 tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE

STATESVILLE AMERICAN,

20th Volume--1877

Free Speech---Free Press--Free Voting,

THE AMERICAN,

NOW in the 20th year of its existence without ever having changed hands is a

SEVEN COLUMN JOURNAL,

And is one of the best newspapers published in the state, without any increase in the subscription price.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN.

For one copy six months	$ 75
For one copy one year	1 50

Address
E. B. DRAKE & SON,
oct 12 Statesville, N. C

JAMES C. MUNDS, DRUGGIST,

AND DEALER IN

TOILET ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS

Prescriptions compounded at all hours day or night.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS

for Medicinal use.

3RD STREET OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

OFFICE TREASURER & COLLECTOR,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
February 16th, 1878.

NOTICE.

ALL ASSESSMENTS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND SIDE-WALKS, remaining unpaid on the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1878, will be placed in the hands of the City Attorney for collection.

HENRY SAVAGE,
feb 22-5t nac Treasurer and Collector.

MIS C E!

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

The most popular Scientific Paper in the World.

Only $3.20 a Year, Including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a Year. 4,000 book pages.

The Scientific American is a large first class weekly newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest inventions and the most recent advance advance in the arts and sciences; including mechanics and engineering, railway, mining, civil, gas and hydraulic engineering mill work, iron, steel and metal work; chemistry and chemical, processes; electricity, light, heat sound; technology, photography, printing, new machinery, new processses, new recipes, improvements pertaining to textile industry, weaving, dyeing, coloring, new industrial products, animal, vegetable, and mineral; new and interesting facts in agriculture, horticulture, the home, health, medical progress, social science, natural history, Geology, astronomy, etc.

The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of science, will be found in the Scientific American; the whole presented in popular language, free from technical terms, illustrated with engravings, and so arranged as to interest and inform all classes of readers, old and young.—The Scientific American is promotive of knowledge and progress in every community were it circulates. It should have a place in every family, reading room, library, college, or school. Terms, $3.20 per year, $1 60 half year, which includes prepayment of postage. Discount to clubs and agents. Single copies ten cents. Sold by all newsdealers. Remit by postal order to Munn & Co., publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS.—In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishments in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of new inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Public attention is thus directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. Address for the paper, or concerning patents,

MUNN, & Co.,
37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th streets
Washington, D. C.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

A booT containing a list of towns in the U. S. having 5000 pop., and the newspapers havinging largest circulation. All the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and other special class journals. Tables of rates, showing cost of advertising and everything which an advertiser would like to know. Mailed on receipt of ten cents. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CA., 10 Spruce St., N. Y., opposite "Tribune" building.
september 28—4tR

PRINT AND PROSPER.

THE NEW STATE,

PUBLISHED AT GREENSBORO,

Is one of the

LEADING REBUBLICAN PAPERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It enjoys a large circulation, and offers superior facilities to the advertiser. Its columns will contain original articles, choice selections, items for the farm and household, summary of the latest news, etc., in fact, everything to make it

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

Published every Thursday at Two Dollars per Year. oct 12

THE REGISTER FOR 1877

Will prove itself to be one of the cheapest and best newspapers in the State. It will be printed upon large type, and no effort will be lacking to make every department of standard excellence, so as to command the

SUPPORT, CONFIDENCE & APPROVAL

of the best classes of the community, without regard to politics.

The news of the day will be carefully collected and given in such form as to keep the reader fully posted in every particular.

Mr. J. C. L. HARRIS has editorial control of

THE REGISTER,

and every subject of interest and importance will receive attention from his pen.

ON ACCOUNT OF POLITICS,

Not being the organ of any man or men, THE REGISTER expects nor desires any support other than such as it may merit as a public Journal. Its publication is purely a business enterprise, and will be conducted strictly upon business principles.

THE REGISTER.

will be issued Semi-weekly on Tuesdays and Fridays, and the Weekly on every Tuesday,

TERMS;

Semi-Weekly, single copy, one year,	$3.00
" " six months,	2.00
" ten copies, one year each,	2.50
" twenty copies, one year, each,	2.00
Weekly—single copy, one year,	1.50
" " six months,	1.00
" " three months,	50
" clubs of twenty, one year, each,	1.00

Invariable in advance. Postage paid at this office.

Advertisements inserted at the regular rates, 10 lines of Bourgeois to the square. (See advetising rates.

W. M. BROWN,
may 17. Publisher and Proprietor.

OFFICE TREASURER & COLLECTOR,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
February 19th, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION of the Board of Aldermen, I shall, on the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1878, advertise for sale all Property on which the City Taxes for the year 1877 shall then remain unpaid.

HENRY SAVAGE,
feb 22-5t nac Treasurer and Collector.

PROSPECTUS.

The Post

IS

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER:

Devoted to the interests of Wilmington and and the State of North Carolina, as well as

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

In accordance with the

CINCINNATI PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party,

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration believing that is the only true way to build up our good old State.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

We will thank our friends to send us all the news they have for publication.

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report

Communications on manufacturing will be published. We will publish communications when accompanied by responsible name; not otherwise.

All Communications to be addressed to the POST. WILMINGTON, N. C.

Subscription Price, $1 Per Annum

We have reduced the subscription price so that every poor man can afford to subscribe for it. The paper will positively not be sent to any one who does not pay for it, so when your paper stops you may know your subscription is out. No paper can be run unless the subscribers and other patrons pay their daes promptly. It is important to have newspapers in the land, therefore every person who is in favor of civilization should do all he can to encourage the publication of as many newspapers as possible.

(Postage prepaid by us.)

10 Roses Mailed Free for $1

Spleudid Assortmont of Plants sent safely any distance. Satisfaction Guarranteed. Send 3 cent stamp for Catalogue.

Address
R. G. HANFORD & SON,
Columbus Nursery,
Columbus, Ohio.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOST HERE.

—:o:—

CHRISTMAS IS ALMOST HERE.

—:o:—

Wise people will keep before them the fact that they can buy the

Best Holiday Goods and Family Groceries From

GEORGE MYERS,

11 and 13 South Front Street,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

—:o:—

WE CAUTION YOU BEFORE PURCASING TO TRY TS.

—:o:—

We offer special inducements in COOKING ARTICLES, and Housekeepers will see the necessity of getting the

BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

The Finest selected Cooking Butter, Wine, Brandy, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Atmore's Celebrated Mince Meat, Plum Pudding.

OUR STOCK IS IMMENSE and THE LARGEST IN THE STATE, and we intend disposing of it during the Holidays.

Poney Whiskey, Blue Grass, Delmonico. Club House, Imported Jamaica Rum, Hennessey and Otard Brandy, Cordials, Champagnes, Table Sherries and native Wines.

Our Celebrated BRAND OF LIQUORS are so well known that we only mention them to remind "EVERYBODY" that we have over THREE THOUSAND BOTTLES put up to supply the demand and avoid dely.

Our well known "SWEET MASH," at $3 00, is perfect and requires no improvement. We offer it against any $5 00 Whiskey in the State.

300 Barrels and Boxes of Apples, Oranges and Lemons.

800 Boxes Francy Crackers.

3500 Lbs French and Domestic Candies and Fresh Broken Candy.

ASSORTED NUTS, Figs in cartoons, Table Raisins, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins, Shelled Almonds.

100 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS. 50,000 TORPEDOES.

We have on hand a fine lot of IMPORTED CIGARS, and the finest of Clear Havana Domestic Cigars in the State.

☞ Our Three Carts will leave the Store every fifteen minutes to insure prompt delivery.

Put your money out to best advantage, and you can do so only at

GEO. MYER'S
December 21—tf 11 and 13 FRONT STREET,

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED

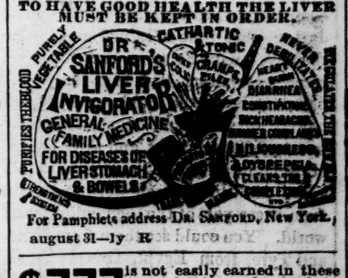
All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders at trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS,
360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
March 30—1 y.

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORDER.



august 31—1y R

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. July 31—9m

$5 to $20 per day at home Sample worth $1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. march 10-1y

HOUSES AND LOTS.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE FOR CASH, or on long time.

Apply to
W. P. CANADAY.
December 22, 1876

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of **Chills** and **Fever** and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the **Fever and Ague** of the West, and the **Chills and Fever** of the South, which, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as **Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis,** and derangement of **the Stomach,** all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where **Fever and Ague** prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For **Liver Complaints,** arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1878.

ST. LUKE' CORNER STONE.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother Craftsmen, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Having been flattered with the honor of addressing you upon this occasion, and feeling as I do my inability to perform the work laid out before me, I simply ask that you will pardon me for any want of eloquence or oratorical attainments on my part, which is assuredly needed for the occasion, and the subject which I have selected. But before I proceed allow me to relate an incident that occured last week in my hearing. Quite a number of gentlemen were in argument about Freemasonry, and the question seemed to be among them, Why was it that Freemason's were always selected to lay the corner stones of churches and other structures, dedicated to divine worship, art and science? Why should an Order connected with the Devil, as these gentlemen claimed, lay the foundation stones of Christian churches, when the work could be done by other societies that do not have the devil in them? I shall endeavor to prove, and by the best authority, that the great and allwise Deity has never established a church building for his worship upon the face of the globe, from the morning that he spake and said, "Let there be Light," even down to the present, without the hand of the craftsman figuring in it to some extent. This vast multitude assembled here today, inspired with anxious curiosity; some are here to see and be seen, others because it is fashionable, and another class is here, attracted probably by the melodious music of the band, or the paraphernalia of the Mystic Brotherhood; but who, I ask, who are these whom we see looking on with solemn but earnest and pious anxiety? Why do they watch the Masons and other workmen as they pile stone upon stone, and adjust beam upon beam in the construction of this noble structure as it towers in grand magnificence to the vaulted sky? These are the Christian are the Christian army of the new St. Luke. Well might you feel proud today of this noble temple of divine worship. I am informed that about twelve years ago, or in 1866, your congregation numbering at that time about two hundred members, constructed, under the supervision of Rev. Geo. W. Price, sen., a building, commonly known as the Christian Chapel, and by your own energy the building was completed, and for over eleven years you carried the work of salvation on and on, and today you can raise the banner of St. Luke to the nations of the universe and boast of a membership of over seven hundred valiant soldiers enrolled for Zion. But as misfortune belongs to the household of faith as well as others, on or about the 23d day of December, 1877, on Sabbath morning, the alarm of fire was sounded, the cry of distress was heralded from one end of the city to the other, and above the din and confusion was heard the ringing of the old Christian Chapel bell, sounding its own death knell. Tolling, as it were, her own funeral dirge, for it was soon ascertained that by some cause unknown the fiery demon was playing sad and destructive havoc upon the Christian Chapel. And as the devouring flames rose higher and higher, the excited populace grew larger and larger, and panic stricken. The male members of the old church looked on with awe and astonishment at the appalling scene before them, while the female members, like the daughters of Zion in a strange land, hung their harps upon the willow and wept over the loss of their divine temple, which the fiery fiend had crumbled into ashes. And the church fell a prey to the flames, and another temple must be, and, aye, shall be, raised in its stead, if needs be from a dead level to an ever standing perpendicular —it is the orders from the Grand Master of all, coming from the heavenly east by way of the west, through Christ the immaculate Senior Warden to the Junior Warden of the Trinity, the invisible Holy Ghost, which is the beauty and glory of all true Masons and Christians. These are the orders by which the corner stone must be laid.—Workmen, take ye due notice and govern yourselves accordingly. Apprentices, repair to yonder mountain's quarry and bring hither the stone and knock off the rough corners. Fellow-Craftsmen and Masters, plumb and square the work according to the plans laid out on the Grand Master's Trestle Board, look well to the square the level and the plumb, the stone must and shall be laid, and the temple must be built upon the foundation thereof. But the inquiry is made by those uninitiated in the mysteries, "What has Masonry to do with the church?" Here is the proof. It answers, that as far back as the beginning of time, when the foundations of the grand deep were first laid, when the sun, the moon and the stars were placed in the great immensity of space, are these several orders. When God said "Let us make man in our own image," breathed in him the breath of life, then was the first Masonic temple constructed, for we read all through holy writ authority of the strongest character declaring man to be nothing more than a temple, a building, a tabernacle, with faculties to exert the five senses, hearing, seeing, feeling, smelling and tasting; and when we notice his internal system we find the soul for the indwelling of the holy spirit This is a striking representation of the Sanctum Sanctorum or Holy of Holies, where God can hold communion with his own. And we find this great and wonderful building figuring in all ages of the world to perpetuate the religion of the Great Master of all. In this Masonry displays its noble part, for whenever you find Freemasonry in its truest sense, there you find strength, beauty, temperance, prudence virtue and industry, truth, love and mercy, faith, hope and charity. These are the never fading truths of our time honored institution, and the religion that does not consist of all these attributes cannot live. They belong in the Lodge between the checkered floor and starry decked heaven. They belong in a church militant among the people from the pulpit to the vestibule, and with these principles deeply cemented in our living temples, the Great Architect will never reject the stone from that building, not made by human hands, although this earthly tabernacle may dissolve; although the column may be broken in twain. The Holy Bible being the great guide to our faith and practice, the great magna charta of the true Christian, who can deny that religion and Masonry are not hand in hand? When in the antedeluvian period 2,348, years before the coming of the blessed Messiah, Noah, the old patriarch was commanded to call the people of that age to repentance of their wickedness, and when they heeded not, God told Noah to build an ark, which was done.

We claim that the skillful hand of the craftsman even in that remote age, was called in requisition to construct the ark. The square, the level, and the plumb, was then probably useful in the hands of the workmen. We trace history down through all the ages of the world and take a glimpse of the grand and magnificent works of art in the land of Pharoah. Look at her beautiful temples dedicated to the worship of idol Gods. Even, if you please, the mighty Pyramids, one of the seven wonders of the world, here again, although in a heathen country, we find the hand of the mystic workman displaying its arts and sciences to the children of men. If time would permit I might glance at the city of Babylon, built 2,247 years before the Christian era, with her mighty walls, which Rollin's history tells us were 87 feet in thickness, 350 feet in hight, and in compass 489 furlongs or 60 English miles, with its 100 gates of brass; with her temples, palaces and hanging gardens, the pride of the Assyrians and boast of the world. There, too, we find Masonry displaying its crafty workmanship and its liberal arts and science. Follow us through ancient Greece to the city of Athens, and here we find the work of the Master beautifully developed. We follow history on and on, through the new and free of kingdoms, and empires, with their great kings and mighty conquerors who step upon the grand stage of time. They acquire fame and honors for deeds of valor and renown. But, alas, Father Time with the dreaded scythe has laid them low. They are gone to the long, long eternity, and are almost forgotten, while their deeds and works of greatness have become obsolete, and almost unknown. Through all this we find Masonry and the holy church, hand in hand, amid the sweeping tempest of hate prejudice, sin and folly, rising above them all in the greatness of heavenly wisdom to keep victory in the contest, and Masonry still lives on and on. One thousand and four years before the advent of God the Son into the world, we find King Solomon, the wise, completing the house of God at Jarusalem, the Temple. There our attention is invited to that grand and beautiful work of our craft erected by our Grand Master, King Solomon, we are told that seven years was consumed in the erection and completion of this mighty fabric. And during that time it rained not in the the day. King Solomon had employed when everything had been duly prepared to begin the noble work, 80,000 hewers of wood and stone, 70,000 laborers, 3,600 overseers, and three Grand Masters, in all 153,653 men, and in this great multitude, men were gathered from every part of the then enlightened world. You could see them from Sidon and Tyre, from Egypt, Greece, Persia and Arabia, from Asia Minor and the Isles of the sea. What a discordant Assembly this could have been had it not been for Solomons' wisdom, which kept perfect harmony throughout. This, my brethren, was the largest assembling of the craft that ever was before that time or since. Think you a moment, when parting they severed the ties that made them one harmonious brotherhood for so many years? Did the Greek or the Arabian forget the happy musing hours spent together on the hills of Lebanon, or the fiornts of Joppa, or upon the walls of Jarusalem? Could they forget the mystics which had been taught them so carefully, by which they could recognize one another in the dark as well as in the light? No sirs, every rite and ceremony of the Mystic Brotherhood has been carefully observed by them, and Masonry continues her march, even from and beyond this period, against persecution and opposi-

tions the most deadly, and of enemies the most powerful. She disregards sectarianism and asks all nations to assist in her labors, and partake of her benefits. She is neither political, monarchist, Republican, aristocrat nor plebeian. She possesses but one platform, but one common level. This is why we are fully prepared above all others to perform this work to-day, and so mote it ever be. Then, Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren, let us lay the corner stone, disseminate the corn of nourishment, pour on the wine of refreshment, and oil of joy. It is ours to perform and ours to complete. Now, to the officers and members of the new St. Luke. The work is completed the foundation stone is laid and the edifice hereon constructed will stand in all coming ages, and a noble dedication of yours to God and a monument of honor to you and to your posterity. The temple at Jerusalem with its two great pillars of strength and establishment, the beautiful winding stairs, arranged in order of three, five and seven, the magnificent pilasters standing out in bold relief, the outer court or porch, middle chamber and the holy sanctum in the great temple with all the other works of beauty and art, justifies me in asserting that Masonry is equal to perform the work. And Rome built upon her seven hills with all her works of beauty and art, echo in the affirmative, and why not lay corner stones.—It is our right and bounden duty, when we can claim the five orders of architecture, namely: the Ionic, the Doric, the Corinthian, Tuscan and Composite, in their several orders of beauty and perfection. When Masonry can boast of her seven liberal arts and sciences, which are grammar, rhetoric and logic, arithmetic, geometry, music and astronomy; with these grand attainments, I repeat, Masonry is prepared to lay the foundation of kingdoms and empires, until the world shall end and time shall cease to be. Let unity prevail in your membership as firm as the cement that binds brick to brick, in this beautiful structure. You have yet a great work work to accomplish. While the grand old institution of Masonry has been fighting ever since earth's foundation first was laid, as the choir chanted a moment ago, to promulgate her liberal arts and sciences, and to even perpetuate wisdom, strength and beauty, and improve the morals of fallen humanity, you as a church and as Christians are stationed on the middle battle ground, between heaven and hell, warring here with the legions of the devil to make men fit for angels for life eternal.

The corner stone. What is the need of one, and why all this ceremony about it, is the inquiry made by many here assembled to-day? Why, says one, cannot the work of the carpenter and the brickmason answer to make this a church without all this formality? Why have the workmen with the instruments been sitting idle to-day? Why is it, says another that the sound of the hammer is not heard about the temple today? I will tell you why all this confusion and idleness among the uninitiated throughout the temple, and why the ceremony over this corner stone: What the love feast and the bread and wine is to the Christian Methodist, so so the corner stone is to this building. What the sprinkling of holy water is to the Catholic, and the burning of incense and the rites of circumcision by the Jew in his synagogue, so is the corner stone to the church. What the immmersion of the Baptist, beneath the waters, and broadbrimed hat covering the head of the Quaker is to them respectively, so is this mighty stone to the edifice. I go further. What the Holy Bible, square and compass is to the craft, so is the craft, so is the square stone, to the temple. It is the corner stone by which we build our faith in God, and a blind immortality beyond the vale of tears. These are but symbols and emblems by which we can keep in perpetual memory the promises of God, foretold by the Prophets, and the noble teachings and the death, burial and the ascension of the Saviour of mankind. For Jesus said himself that he would lay as a corner stone in Zion, upon which all men might build, and to every one who would repent and believe he would give a pure white stone with a new name written thereon.

And, now, permit me to say to those who are not members of the church, nor of the Mystic Brotherhood, this idleness among the carpenters, brickmasons and workmen you behold today throughout the temple, and the ceremonies connected with laying this stone, will ever be a mystery to you, unless your building is internaly prepared and the new white stone is placed therein. Your temple in this particular must be completed before you can obtain the Masters' word to pass up higher to that sublime degree of eternal happiness in heaven.

And, now, to Messrs. Anthony Howe, Wm. A. Jordan and Moses Merrick, who Iam informed are the architects and master workmen in the construction of this building, allow me, in behalf the craft, and the officers and members of the new St. Luke, to do honor for the plans and designs and the mechanical work so far as you have carried it. While you may not have been allowed instruction from the problems of Euclid, nor teachings from the five orders of architecture and the liberal arts and sciences, your work speaks for you and makes you masters thereof. We wish you a happy success in its completion. And to the children of the sabbath school, you can do much in assisting to complete this church, raise means by exhibitions and concerts and donate your part, for the building will eventually be yours in the future, as your fathers pass away. And to the fair ladies of this church, you too have a duty to perform. You must employ such means as festivals and sociables, in order to raise funds. For when the work is accomplished you will have a temple that will be an honor to your congregation, and an ornament to our city.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that if there be one among you who denies the authority of Freemasons to plant this stone, and claims that it can be done by some other secret order or society, church organizations excepted, I will take pleasure in showing such an individual volumes of written authority dating back for thousands of years to prove conclusively that according to the ancient usages and customs none but Freemasons can or ever will do the work, and if it is accomplished by any other hands than the exceptions I have made, such a building is not upon a sure foundation, and when the storms come, and thunders roar, and the rains descend such a building will fall, and great will be the fall thereof.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the attention paid me during this attempt which I have made to address you. Brethren have we finished the work laid out on the Trestle Board for us to perform, if so, gather up the working tools and let us look well to the east for further instructions.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

March 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 30 cents per gallon for country packages followed by sales later in the day of 200 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market opened firm at an advance of 5 cents on Strained and 2½ cents on Good Strained, with sales reported of 1,100 bbls at $1 35 for Strained and $1 37½ for Good Strained, closing firm.

TAR.—The market was steady. The receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 45 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 25 for Hard and $2 10 Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the later.

COTTON.—The market for this article was firm at previous quotations, with sales reported during the day of 113 bales at prices ranging from 9¼ to 10¼ cts per lb, according to quality. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7⅞ cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	8⅜ "	"
Low Middling	9⅜ "	"
Middling	10¼ "	"
Good Middling	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	43 bales
Spirits turpentine	68 casks
Rosin	1,045 bbls
Tar,	1,075 bbls
Crude turpentine	1,054 bbls

March 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was steady at 30 cts per gallon for country packages, at which price 30 casks changed hands during the day.

ROSIN.—The market was firm, at $1 35 for Strained and $1 37½ for Good Strained, with sales reported of only 150 bbls Strained at $1 35 and 70 do Good Strained at $1 37½ per bbl.

TAR.—The market was firm at a decline of 5 cents on yesterday's quotations, the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 40 per bb.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 25 for Hard and $2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, the latter subject to the usual deduction of one-fifty.

COTTON—The market for this article was quiet and steady at previous quotations. Sales of only 79 bales reported at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	7⅞ cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	8⅜ "	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	— "	"
Low Middling,	9⅜ "	"
Middling,	10¼ "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

PEANUTS.—Sales reported to-day of 2,200 bushels at from 50 to 70 cents per bushel, as in quality. Market quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	81 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	115 casks
Rosin,	1,817 bbls
Tar,	737 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	631 bbls

March 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was dull and nominally unchanged, no sales having been reported to-day.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 35 for Strained, $1 37½ for Good Strained, holders asking $1 40 for the latter. No sales reported to-day.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 40 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 25 for Hard and $2 10 Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the latter.

COTTON.—The market for this article was quiet and steady at previous quotations. The sales, as reported, embrace only 49 bales, as follows: 5 bales at 8¼ cents, 6 do at 9 cents, 22 do at 9½ cents, 14 do at 10 cents and 2 do at 10¼ cents per lb. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7⅞	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	8⅜	" "
Low Middling,	9⅜	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	368 bales.
Spirits turpentine,	68 casks.
Rosin,	890 bbls.
Tar,	325 "
Crude turpentine,	93 "

March 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market ruled dull during the day at 30 cents per gallon for country packages, 29½ cents being offered and refused. No sales reported.

ROSIN—The market was quiet and steady at $1 35 for Strained and $1 37½ for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Strained at $1 35 per bbl.

TAR—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day having been disposed of at $1 40 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 25 for Hard and $2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the latter.

COTTON.—The market for this article was quiet and steady at previous quotations. The sales for the day, as reported, foot up 52 bales, as follows: 3 bales at 9 cents, 10 do at 9¼ cents, 13 do at 9½ cents, 15 do at 9¾ cents, 3 do at 10 cents, 2 do at 10¼ cents, and 6 do at 10½ cents per lb, being on a basis of 10¼ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7⅞	cents ℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	8⅜	" "
S. G. Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	9⅜	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	841 bales
Spirits Turpentine	119 casks
Rosin,	925 bbls
Tar,	348 bbls
Crude Turpentine	499 bbls

March 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at a decline of ½ cent per gallon on yesterday's quotations, with sales reported of 265 casks at 29½ cents.

ROSIN—The market was quiet at $1 35 for Strained, $1 37½ for Good Strained, buyers generally demanding a concession. Sales reported of only 75 bbls Good Strained at $1 37½ per bbl.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 40 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 25 for Hard and $2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the latter.

COTTON—The market was dull and easier at previous quotations. The sales of the day, as reported, embrace only 27 bales, as follows: 1 bale at 6 cents, 1 do at 7½ cents, 2 do at 8 cents, 4 do at 8½ cents, 11 do at 9 cents, and 8 do at 8⅝ cents per lb. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7⅞	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	8⅜	" "
Low Middling,	9⅜	" "
Middling	10¼	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	111 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	162 casks
Rosin,	845 bbls
Tar,	730 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	295 bbls

March 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened dull at 29½ cents per gallon for country packages, with 29 cents the best bid. No transactions reported.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted dull at $1 35 for Strained and $1 37½ for Good Strained, with $1 32½@$1 37½, the best offered, but held at the close as above, without reported sales.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at $1 40 per bbl; at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 25 for Hard and $2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one-fifth on the latter.

COTTON.—The market opened quiet and steady and closed weak at previous quotations. The sales of the day foot up 88 bales at the following quotations.

Ordinary,	7⅞	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	8⅜	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	9⅜	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

Quotations conform to the classifications of the American Cotton Exchange

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1,017 bales
Spirits Turpentine	160 casks
Rosin,	1,011 bbls
Tar,	313 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	93 bbls

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port Wilmington N. C., March 11th, 1878.

Cotton in yard, bales	3,275	
" afloat,	2,955	—6,230
Spirits Turpt, in yrd cks.	6,742	
" "	1,100	—7,842
Rosin in yard, bbls.	81,430	
" afloat,	1,213	—82,643
Tar in yard, bbls,	6,506	
" afloat,	153	—6,549
Crude Turpt. in yrd, bbls	8,255	
" afloat,	000	—8,255

TO THE WORKING CLASS—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
oct 13-tf

WANTED—A few county orders. Appry to June 15 W. P. CANADAY.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted.—Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO Augusta, Me. mar 10 1y

A TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH LOT for sale, on Market street, near Eleventh street. Cheap for cash.
june 8 W P. CANADAY.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny	00 @ 21¾
Double Anchor	00 @ 1⅝
Double Anchor "A"	00 @ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @ 00
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ℔ lb	10 @ 12½
Shoulders, ℔ lb	8 @ 9
Sides, ℔ lb	9 @ 10
Western Smoked—	
Hams	00 @ 14
Sides ℔ lb	00 @ 9¼
Shoulders	00 @ 7¼
Dry Salted—	
Sides ℔ lb	00 @ 8½
Shoulders ℔ lb	00 @ 6¾
BEEF—On the hoof	2 @ 2½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	1 75 @ 1 86
New York, each	1 90 @ 2 00
New City, each	1 80 @ 1 90
BEESWAX—℔ lb	25 @ 26
BRICKS—Wilmington, ℔ M	8 00 @10 00
Northern	00 @14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb.	15 @ 20
Northern, ℔ lb	25 @ 25
CANDLES—Sperm ℔ lb	25 @ 42
Tallow, ℔ lb	14 @ 15½
Adamantine, ℔ sett	00 @ 12½
CHEESE—Northern Factory,	
℔ lb	13½ @ 14
Dairy cream, ℔ lb	16 @ 18
State, ℔ lb	12 @ 13
COFFEE—Java, ℔ lb	34 @ 35
Rio ℔ lb	19 @ 22½
Laguara, ℔ lb	21½@ 25½
CORN MEAL—℔ bushel	85 @ 0 87½
COTTON TIES—℔ lb	3½@ 4½
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 ℔ yd	00 @ 6¾
Yarn, ℔ bunch	@ 95
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ bbl.	16 00@20 00
No. 1, ℔ ½ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ bbl	13 00 @13 50
No. 2, ℔ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ℔ bbl	11 00 @11 50
Mullets, ℔ bbl	3 50 @ 6 50
N C Herring, ℔ bbl	6 00 @ 8 50
Dry Cod, ℔ bbl	7½@ 0
FLOUR—Fine, ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 6 00
Super, Northern, ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 7 00
Extra do. " ℔ bbl	7 50 @ 8 00
Family " ℔ bbl	9 50 @10 50
City Mill—Super ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00
" Extra ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 8 00
" Family ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 8 75
" Ex Family ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 9 50
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ℔ 2000 lbs	57 00 @82 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @60 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @65 90
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @40 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @45 00
" Flour, " "	00 00 @57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55,00 @65 00
Complete Manure " "	05 00 @67 00
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00 @70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @70 00
Berger&Brutz's Bhos, " "	60 00 @00 00
Phœnix	00 @ 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., manipulated Guano	00 @ 60
GLUE—℔ lb	9 @ 15
GRAIN—Corn, store, ℔ 56 lbs	77½@ 82¼
Corn, cargo, ℔ 56 lbs	02½@ 66
Corn, yel., ℔ bushel	63½@ 69
Oats, ℔ bushel	50 @ 95
Peas, cow, ℔ bushel	1 00 @
HIDES—Green, ℔ lb	04 @ 5
Dry, ℔ lb	10 @ 10½
HAY—Eastern, ℔ 100 lbs	1 15 @ 1 20
North River, ℔ 100 lbs	1 00 @ 1 10
HOOP IRON—℔ ton	75 00 @80 00
LARD—Northern ℔ lb	00 @ 11½
North Carolina ℔ lb	00 @ 12½
LIME—℔ bbl	1 45 @
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ℔ M ft	18 00 @20 00
Rough edge plank, ℔ M ft	00 00 @15 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ℔ M ft	14 00 @18 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	18 00 @35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ℔ M ft	13 00 @16 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ℔ gal.	43 @ 45
Cuba, bbls, ℔ gal	00 @ 48
Sugar house, hhds, ℔ gal	00 @ 29
" " bbls ℔ gal	00 @ 31
Sugar Syrup, bbls, ℔ gal	40 @ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ℔ keg	3 00 @ 3 75
OILS—Kerosene, ℔ gal	20 @ 21
Lard, ℔ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ℔ gal	0 90 @ 1 00
Rosin, ℔ gal	30 @ 40
PEANUTS—℔ bushel	0 75 @ 0 90
POTATOES—Sweet, ℔ bush	80 @ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ℔ bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	10 00 @10 00
Thin, ℔ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Prime, ℔ bbl	15 00 @16 00
Rump, ℔ bbl	00 00 @16 00
RICE—Carolina, ℔ lb	0 @ 7¾
East India, ℔ lb	00 @ 00
Rough, ℔ bushel	0 60 @ 0 75
RAGS—Country, ℔ lb	1 @ 2½
City ℔ lb	1½@ 2
ROPE—	6 @ 23
SALT—Alum ℔ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ℔ sack	0 85 @ 0 87½
American, ℔ sack	0 00 @ 85
SUGAR—Cuba, ℔ lb	8¾@ 0
Porto Rico, ℔ lb	10 @ 00
A—Coffee, ℔ lb	12¾@ 00
B— " ℔ lb	12½@
C— " ℔ lb	10½@
Ex C— ℔ lb	11½@ 11¾
Crushed ℔ lb	00 @ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ℔ lb	5 @ 0½
SHINGLES—Contract, ℔ M	4 00 @ 6 00
Common, ℔ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cypress saps ℔ M	6 50 @
Cypress hearts, ℔ M	9 50 @
STAVES—W O bbl. ℔ M	19 00 @20 00
R O hhd, ℔ E	00 00 @00 00
Cypress, ℔ M	00 00 @00 00
TALLOW—℔ lb	8 @
TIMBER—Shipping, ℔ M	11 00 @13 00
Mill prime, ℔ M	8 00 @ 9 00
Mill, fair ℔ M	6 50 @ 7 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ℔ M	4 00 @ 0 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ℔ gal.	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ℔ gal	1 75 @ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ℔ lb	18 @ 20
Unwashed, ℔ lb	38 @ 39

MONEY MARKT.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		½@¾ disc
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		1@1¼ ℔ cdis

	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	106
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	000	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1866	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	05	
Do to N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 ℔c(Gold Int)	90	
C C R R Bonds, 6 ℔ c	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ℔c	70	
" " 7 ℔c	85	
" " old 6 ℔c	65	
" " new 6 ℔c	65(Gold Int)	
" " 8 ℔c	80(" ")	
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 ℔c (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	66	
N C R R " (" 100)	35	
C C Railroad " (" 100)	01	
W G L Co " (" 50)	70	
W & S R R " (" 25)	15	

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To NEW YORK.	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 35@ 0 40	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ℔ bbl	0 35@ 0 40	0 50@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 90@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ℔ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ℔ bag	0 30@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
TO PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 35@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ℔ bbl	0 35@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 90@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 35@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ℔ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ℔ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 15@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ℔ M	7 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
TO BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 30@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ℔ bbl	0 35@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 75@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 30@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ℔ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ℔ M	5 50@10 00	6 50@ 00
TO BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 65@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 65@ 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ℔ bale	2 50@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ℔ M	0 00@ 0 00	

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